Several bills were reported back by committees and engrossed for a third reading on to-morrow. Resolutions Offered. By Mr. Milliken, instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of allowing county collectors

mileage, for collecting taxes off of delinquents, as recommended by the auditor in his last report; adopted. By Mr. McCarty, instructing the committee on education to inquire into the expediency of establishing a chair in the State University at Bloomington for instruction in agriculture and agricultural chemistry; adopted.

By Mr. Randall that a committee of five senators be appointed to ascertain and report the amount of Wabash and Erie canal script east and west of Tippecanoe legally issued, Miller, - - - 20 21 20 1 2 the amount redeemed and amount outstanding, &c.; adopted. Stewart, By Mr. Orth, to legalize assessments made by congressional townships instead of civil townships, in the county of Tippecanoe ; adopted.

By Mr. Morrison, a joint resolution to authorize the Agent of State to regulate with the bondholders the time of pay- Senate adjourned. ment of the interest on the State debt ; adopted. By Mr. Miller, a joint resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the conduct of the officers, &c. of the 2d Indiana regiment of volunteers; adopted.

Bill's Introduced. By Mr. Ellis, to require a notice in all cases of application for amendment of municipal charters; referred. By Mr. Stewart, a bill to incorporate the Indiana Fire and Marine Insurance company; referred.

By Mr. Hubbard, to repeal part of the 3d article of the 31st chapter of R. S. of 1843; referred. By Mr. McCarty, to amend the act incorporating the Brookville and West Union turnpike company ; read three several | for other purposes. times and passed. By Mr. Robinson, to more effectually prevent the sale of

ardent spirits; passed to a second reading.

By Mr. Stewart, to incorporate the great western insurance company, in the county of Marion; referred. By Mr. Sleeth, to incorporate the Shetbyville arm of the which was concurred in. Shelbyville and Edinburgh lateral militad company; re-

Aurora bridge company; referred. cle of 53d chapter of Revised Statutes of '43. and Bellefontaine railroad company; laid on the table.

By Mr. Read, to authorize county treasurers to redeem the county. 61 per cent. treasury notes; referred. By Mr. Oith, in relation to the election of a justice of the | bill to incorporate the Lafayette plank road company, several times and passed.

cery ; referred. By Mr. Osborn, to authorize the commissioners of Porter county to employ a physician for the poor; read three seve- By Mr Ross, of Wabash, a bill to locate State road. ral times and passed. Joint resolution of the House relative to payment of in-

terest on the State debt, was taken up and amended by striking out all after resolving clause and inserting the joint resolution offered this morning by Mr. Morrison in its stead; under resolution of Congress. read three times and passed. Bills Passed.

A bill amending the act incorporating the town of New outling adopted. Castle, in Henry county. A bill authorizing the commissioners of Hamilton, Tipton and Miami counties to borrow money. A bill in relation to bridges, &c. in Fayette county.

Several bills were taken up in the order of business, read a record time and referred or engrossed. Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. property of married women; referred. A communication from the President of the board of trustees of the Wabash and Erie canal was received, furnishing | Mr Hill moved to insert the word "land" in the proper information in relation to said canal, and after teading, laid place, so that the resolution should read " usual land route ;" On motion, the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Tuesday, December 26, 1848.

Petitions, &c., Introduced. By Mr Dobson, to legatize sale of a certain tract of land in a certain case; referred to the judiciary commit-

By Mr Rice, of Jonathan R. Brown and others for divorce : referred to select committee. ship, in Henry county, that two school districts may be amending the sonstitution of the State. united; referred to education committee. By Mr Kelso, to straighten county line of Ohio coun-

ty; referred to select committee. By Mr Graham, of William Rush; referred. By Mr Donohue, to abolish certain county offices in tain cases. Putnum county and for other purposes; referred. By Mr Kelso, petition and remonstrance relative to removal of the county seat of Switzerland county; re-

By Mr Ross, of Wabash, for plank road; referred; cation of State road.

By Mr. Johnston, petition referred without reading. Reports from Standing Committees. By Mr Hunt, from committee on benevolent and scientific institutions, against legislating on the subject of a petition of citizens of Clark county relative to sale of ar-

Reports from Select Committees. By Mr Meredith, relative to sale of ardent spirits in a facturing company. certain township in Wayne county.

By Mr Dowling, from committee appointed to examine By Mr. Rippey, to repeal law therein named so far as so far as relates to Allen county

Elkhart county is concerned. Bills Introduced. By Mr Blakemore, relative to seminary funds in Cass

By Mr Parker, to locate a State road.

By Mr Dobson, to extend Lawrenceburgh and Rushville Railroad; rules suspended and read a second time. By Mr Drake, to change part of Indianapolis and Pendleton State road.

By Mr. Johnson, of D., providing for election of township assessors in Dearborn county. By Mr Cox, to amend act relative to Lawrenceburgh and Rushville railroad.

On motion of Mr. Wolfe, the report of committee to county whom was referred bill to incorporate a railroad compa- To amend section 336, chapter 40, Revised Statutes. my to construct road from Terre Haute to Evansville, To authorize Zebina Harrison to file a bill in chancery. which recommended the indefinite postponement of the Blackford county. bill, the ayes and noes were called; ayes 20, noes 61. On motion, the bill was referred to the judiciary com-

On motion of Mr. Edwards, a vote was taken on the passage of the bill to extend the Lawrenceburgh and Rushville railroad to third reading was reconsidered; and, on motion of Mr. Kelso, was laid on the table.

The House then proceeded to the orders of the day, messages from the Senate, and bills on second reading. On motion, House adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Orders of the Day. Bill to attach certain territory of Wells county to the county of Blackford; indefinitely postponed. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor resigning his office as Governor of the

On motion of Mr. Meredith, the communication was ordered to be spread upon the journal.

On motion, the House adjourned. SENATE. WEDNESDAY, December 27, 1848. Petitions, &c., presented.

By Mr Hendricks; referred without reading. Reports from Committees. By Mr Herod, against repealing laws of distinction between white and colored persons; concurred in. By Mr Porter, against abolishing capital punishment, or legislating upon that subject at present; concurred in. Mr Hubbard reported back the bill rejealing the relief Canal laws with one amendment.

Mi Robinson moved to postpone indefinitely; lost-ayes the Insane Mr Dole moved to reconsider the vote; carried. Mr Dale then moved to amend the bill by striking out " one-half" and inserting 'two-thirds."

Mr English moved to recommit the bill and pending amendment with instructions to make real and personal property subject to sale under the same rule of appraisement, in the counties of Daviess and Martin. Mr Beard called for a division of the question: The question then was upon recommitting the bill as

amended; which was decided in the negative-ayes 23, noes Mr Robinson moved to postpone the further consideration

of the question until Saturday next; lost-ayes 21, noes 26. amendment proposed by Mr Dole, (-triking out "one half") peal of the license law, made the following report: The question then recurring upon the adoption of the when it occurs in the foll and insering " two-thirds;") the tific institutions, to whom was referred a petition of sundry amendment was adopted-yes 34, noes 13.

r less than two-thirds the appraised value; carried-ayes under consideration, and direct me to report that in their Mr Henry moved to further amend by striking out the opinion, the object of the petitioners is more fully accom-

words " any householder or man having a family," and in- plished by the laws now in force, than it could be by the serting " any resident householder or resident having a fam- repeal of all Isws on that subject. The committee, thereily ;" ad pted.

The Senate then adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION. Bills Passed.

Changing the name of Andrew Turner. For the relief of the heirs of Alvin S. Blacklidge . Incorporating the Rock, ort and Washington rail road

Changing a certain state road th rein named in Putnam Authorizing the Auditor of Harrison county to execute an average of about fifteen hundred feet per second,

a deed to William R. Goldsmith of said county.

The joint resolution on the subject of the extension of speed of the cannon ball is almost quiescence .- Jour . clavery was taken up on i s second reading.

Indiana Legislature. The question being upon the adoption of the amend-(which amendment excludes slavery from the newly acquired territories during their territorial existence.)

Mr Orth moved to lay the amendment on the table. The President deciding that the motion to lay on the table was not debateable, Mr. Henry, seconded by Mr. Stewart, appealed from the decision of the President. The ayes and nors being called, the Senate sustained the President's decision-aves 31, noes 18

The question then being upon laying the amendment on the table, was lost-ayes 22, noes 24. A communication from his Excellency the Governor. resigning his office, was received. The Hon, Paris C. Dunning, tendered his resignation

of the office of President of the Serate. [The remarks of Mr Dunning will be give : in our next." The Senate then proceeded to ballot for President of the Senate; the following is the result of the several balloting : 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th Marsh, - - - 12 19 21 21 18 20 19

- 1 2 3 23 23 Scattering. - - 15 6 4 5 5 9 10 Having made eight ineffectual ballotings for President, the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATITES. WEDNE-DAY, Dec. 27, 1848. Petitions, &c.

By Mr Dougherty, of Boone, petition to vacate a certain town in Morgan county. By Mr Kelso, a petition to vacate part of a road. By Mr Jackman, a petition, which was referred without

Reports from Standing Committees. By Mr Hicks, from the committee on education, a bill relative to extending the time of payment on school lands, and Mr. Drake, on leave granted, introduced a communication.

which was referred without reading. By Mr Wolfe, from the committee on roads, a bill relative to the construction of a road from Crawfordsville to Danville, reported back recommending that it be laid on the table, By Mr. Brady, from same committee, a bill to locate State

road in Lagrange and Elkhart counties. By Mr. Milliken, to incorporate the Lawrenceburgh and By Mr Dowling, from the committee on canals and internal improvements, a bill in reference to exempting the county By Mr. Robinson, to repeal the act amending the 1st arti- of Washington from the provisions of the 61st section of an act relative to public works. By Mr. Buckles, to amend the charter of the Indianapolis By Mr Johnson, of Dearborn, from the committee on agri-

culture, a bill to prevent the poisoning of fish in Greene By Mr Edmonston, from the committee on corporations, a peace in Fairfield township, Tippecanoe county; read three | Mr Johnston, of Putnam, moved to amend by extending provisions to the further extension of said road to Putnam By the same, relative to the execution of decrees in chan- county; which amendment was adopted.

Reports from Select Committees. By Mr Ford, a bill relative to the estate of John Fishly. Resolutions.

By Mr Blakemore, of inquiry of the acting Governor, as to unteers, and refunded to the State by the general government Mr Edmonson moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word "acting," which motion prevailed, and the res-

The question on striking out, elicited some discussion. By Mr Huckleberry, that the State printer be requested to lay before this House, the report of the Warden of State

By Mr Drake, of inquiry of Auditor of State, relative to the repairs on the building on Governor's circle. On motion of Mr. Line, the resolution relative to the mileage of members, was taken up, and on motion of Mr Kelso, Mr. Miller introduced a bill to more effectually protect the stricken out from resolving clause, and an amendment inserted allowing members mileage regulated by the usual route travelled to their respective places of residence.

> woich motion prevailed. On motion, the resolution was adopted. House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Bills read a third line and passed. In relation to the election of justice of the peace in Fairfield township, Tipperance county. To incorporate the Centreville and Williamsburgh turn-

To amend the act incorporating the College Corner and Liberty, and Liberty and Abbington turnpike company. By Mr Bundy, from sundry citizens of Dudley town. To take the sense of the qualified voters, on the subject of To legalize a certain sale made by Auditor of State. To amend the act incorporating the Madison and Browns-

town tumpike company. To extend the duties of county surveyors. To define the duties of administrator de bonis non in cer-To vacate part of a certain road in the county of Dearborn.

To authorize the recorder of Franklin and Switzerland counties, to make out general index. To amend the act incorporating the Shelbyville and Khightstown railroad company. By Mr Harlan, of James Brownlee and others, for lo- To amend article 11, chapter 30, of the revis d statutes.

To authorize a company to construct the Milton and Au-Joint resolution recommending a change in the mode of electing President and Vice President of the United States. For relief of Aaron Wheeler, of Laporte county.

Authorizing the election of an additional justice of the peace in Morgan county. To limit final records in probate court. To incorporate the Madison County hydraulic and manu-

To repeal so much of section 54, chapter 12, of the revised statutes, as requires the county treasurer to attend at the places of holding elections, for the purpose of collecting taxes, You might with as much propriety say that any immigrant forward in the same path. But the rich spoil which lay on Relative to the Baptist educational society.

To regulate granting licenses in Connersville. For relief of certain land owners in Rising Sun. For relief of Christian Agner. To locate a mad from Fairfax, Monroe county, to Finley's mills, in Jackson county.

To facilitate the discharge of mortgages given to the State, for security of the payment of bank stock. To authorize the Governor to sell certain rock belonging to For relief of Cain Dockery.

To authorize the county commissioners of Laporte county to borrow money, and for other purposes. To authorize the election of a new Seminary in Henry

was taken up; and on question of concurrence in report, To reduce fees and salaries of certain county officers in inherent, the inalienable right of which, neither Congresses winter, much excitement prevaited in the Legislature in re-For relief of Matthew McPhittidge,

To amend article 2, chapter 35, Revised Statutes. To amend an act incorporating Michigan road company. For rollef of Magdaline Fottzgroff. Preamble and join resolution relative to reduction of the

price of land in the great Miami National Reserve. Relative to the board of commissioners of the county of To amend an act regulating the mode of doing township business in the county of Elkhart.

Tegulating the mode of doing county business in the county of Warren, from justices of the peace to commis-Relative to duties of Auditor and agent of State. To legalize the election of prosecuting attorney in the county of Daviess.

To authorize the probate court of Bartholomew county to sit two weeks at February term. To extend time of working roads and highwags in the Changing the name of the town of Louersburgh to Union-

county of Clay. ville and for other purposes. Extending provisions of an act therein named.

Regulating fees of justices, mayors, and constables, and or other purposes. To repeal an act extending jurisdiction of justices of the peace, so far as the counties of Lake and Porter are con-

To amend section 79, article 7, chapter 5, Revised Stat-Regulating loans of county seminary funds. To pay laborers on the northern division of the Central

To amend act for the government of the Hospital for To repeal act therein named so far as relates to Owen

To provide for selection of petit jurors in the county Changing mode of assessing State and county revenue

The House adjourned.

Repeal of the License Law.

Mr. Hunt, from the committee on benevolent and scientific institutions, to which was referred the petition of certain citizens of Utica township, Clark county, praying the re-MR. SPEAKER: - The committee on benevolent and sciencitizens of Clark county, praying for the repeal of all laws

property, rents and profits should not be sold on execution granting license to sell intoxicating beverages, (except for mechanical and medicinal purposes,) have had that subject fore, believe that further legislation on that subject is unnecessary, and ask to be discharged from its further considera- the House, tion; which report was concurred in.

VELOCITY OF CANNON SHOT .- From an extended series of experiments made at the Washington Arsenal with the ballistic pendulum, by Capt. Mordecai of the Ordnance Department, it has been determined that the velocity of a thirty-two pound shot varies from twelve to nineteen hundred feet per second, making or nearly twenty miles per minute. The velocity of Relative to the execution of decrees of courts of Chan- the electric wave along the telegraph wire is nearly 200,000 milis per second, compared with which, the

In the House of Representatives, on the subject of

cessary, but there seems to be a desire for debate up in this culed by many. I cannot agree with them. My convictions ship New York, from Havre, and first appeared su'ject, and I have no disposition to shrink from it I shall are, that in a confederated republic, any man must yield not attempt to answer that large portion of argument mig d s mething of his own prejudices and feelings, for the sake of by one set of the debaters on this flor, against the institution harmony and conciliation. And it is the positive duty of of slavery. I do not justify that institution, and, as it is not every patriot to refrain from such measures as tend to excite in controversey here, I shall not notice it. And, in arising geographical divisions and fie ce sectional arimosity, when to present my views to the House, I will say, that I have no he can effect all that ought to be effected without the use of new ground to take, no new positions to assume. I shall such means. We can, easily, weaken the bands of Union by theerfully vote for the resolutions reported by the majority arousing the furious passions of ment, and arraying section of the committee, though I am not prepared to say that I be- sgainst section. To talk of the permanency of this Un on, he ve them really necessary. I am opposed to the resolutions of it being knit together by a thousand fibres, by the ties of and instructions proceeding from the minority of the commit- consanguinity. I commerce, its hills and streams-looks well here the law asked for by them, to be nonecessary; second- passions of men are aroused, smarting under real or fancied ly, I believe that they claim for Congress, a power which no wrongs, they will sever every tie, and dare any consequence. government can or ought to enforce; and lastly, in my opin- I approve of the course which accords with the plan recomion, they strongly tend to destroy that spirit of amity and con- mended by Judge McLean, of "moderation, vigilance, and cession, without which, no confederated republic can exist. firmeess." It is more courteous, more safe, and equally effi-Fi st, then, the law asked for is a necessary, because the cient and in all probability, much more practicable. territory is now free-free by the acts of 1829 and 1837, of Slavery is an institution which our Southern friends, mathe republic of Mexico. These statutes have kept it free for my of them at least, have been taught to think right. They near twenty years; of course they will continue to do so on- look upon our constitution as recognizing that right. Those til they are altered or abolished. No legal gentleman will territories are the common property of all the States-the deny that the laws in force in those terri ories at the time of North and the South-won by the common blood and treatheir cession to our government, will continue in force until sure of all. And well may we remember how glori usly the repealed by the proper authority. We propose by these reso- troops of Virginia and New York, of Mississippi and Indiana, adelphia; and we can explain the sudden appearance lutions of the majority of the committee, not to touch those of Texas and New Hampshire, fought side by side upon the of cholera in a ship on our own coast, without supstatutes. Hence we have now on record a statute law pro- gory plains of Mexico; and falling side by side mid the din hibiting slavery throughout all the Mexican territories. If and smoke of battle, their blood flowed out and mingled in any confirmation be wanting of this position, I have it at hand; the same stream, whilst their dying grouns escaping together, and, as the gentleman from Wayne, and the gentleman from were borne off upon the same breeze. Let us but unite with Rush, have been reading from " the lights of the Democracy," equal devotion and patriotism in governing that which was I will take the privilege of reading from an equally eminent so won, and all will be well. Roll back the pages of our source in their tanks. I read the following from Judge history, and reflect for a moment upon what unparalleled McLean, of Ohio:

act of Corgress.

With the highest respect, I am, gratefully, your ob't servant,

JOHN McLEAN. JAMES A. BRIGGS, and others," Now I presume that no one will deny that the conclusion to which the great jurist arrived, after taking time for mature reflection, and considering the "matter in all its aspects," was correct. And I presume, also, it cannot be urged against this opinion, so deliberately formed by the learned udge, that he was under ducess, as the gentleman from Wayne says was probably the case with the candidates for decision of the judge, and a sound one too. Then, I take it, Conquest of Peru, exhibits so vividly the sufferings and disthe first point is clear. Such a law is not necessary. But I am appointments attendant on the rush of immigration to the induced to think by the remarks of the gentlemen from Rush. " Land of Gala," that it would be well for those who now that this matter controlled the election of U. S. Senator, and have caught the mania of the present crossade to California, meant by the agitation of this subject, than meets the ear. their faces to this new El Dorado. for Taylor, because they thought him in favor of the " Pio- to the extite; here it is:

even when they come to form their constitution, and after Andes. . . . . can pass a law of an unalterable fundamental character, gov- himself at the head of one of the most numerous and well ap- temperature of lodging. But is the cholera contaerning those territories, and that a contract is thereby taised pointed armaments, probably, that had left the shores of Spain between those emigrating to and settling in the territories since the great fleet of Orando, in the time of Ferdinand and and the Congress, and which is ever binding upon the States Isabella. It was scarcely more fortunate than this. carved out of such territory af erwards, unless the Congress . Hardly had Hernando put to sea, when a violent tempest here, that the question is not whether the territory is now refit. At length be crossed the ocean, and reached the little free, but whether it shall forever remain free. Thus, if harbor of Nombre de Diss, in safety. But no preparations Congress should prohibit the introduction of slavery into had been made for his coming, and, as he was detained here people come to form their State constitution, they will au- the most unwholesome articles were greedily devoured, and to authorize the "peculiar institution." Why, Sir, you miscrable subsistence. Disease, as usual, trod closely in the might just as well ask Congress for a "proviso" to extend track of famine, and numbers of the unfortunate adventurers, over New York, Massachuserts, and other free States, for sinking under the unaccustomed heat of the climate, perthey might take it into their minds to change their constitu- ished on the very threshold of discovery. It was a tale tion so as to allow slavery. And as to the implied contract often repeated in the history of Spanish enterprise. between those settling those territories and Congress, which A few, more lucky than the rest, stumbled on some unexto change them. Now if Congress can pass a law foreverex. exertions. Broken in spirit and in fortune, while others recluding slavery, and which the State afterwards carved out mained where they were, to die in despair. They thought of such territory has no power to change or repeal, then it is to dig for gold; but they dug only their graves." a Congress in which the voice of the territory is not heard, not make mountains of mole-hills, but great uncertainty ata violation of every spirit of our glorious institutions. The forma. true doctrine is, that man extress within himself the inherent right to say what laws shall govern him, no difference upon what spot of this earth his lot may be cast. It is a motive Messas, Chapmans & Spann:-Three years ago this nor Kings have the right to deprive him. The soil of the lation to the management of the State Prison, and alleged mourishing and easily digestible food; abstinence from State belongs to the people who inhabit it, and they alme cruelties inflicted upon the convic s. In order to preserve every variety of intemperance, in eating, drinking, or have the right to govern it and its occupants, and to control the prisoners from the tyranny and oppression of those inand regulate their own affairs as they may think best. Sup- terested in their labor, and also the mechanics and laboring ed the law have passed into eternity, still according to the upon the lessee were provided for, in the law leasing the roads to premature decay or sudden discase, overdoctrine of the gentlemen, the fundamental law is unaltera- prison. These we :: Thus the dead, which have no rights, are governing the 1st. The convicts should not be employed by him without living, who have rights. This will not work in politics, the walls of the prison except to do something in immediate The present generation, the generation in esse, must have the connection with the main business carried on inside the right to change their organic laws, and institute such new | walls. fundamental regulations.

We are now preparing to call a convention to change our permission of Congress? No: all this is done by a right far victs, but all offences by them committed, should be referred higher and holier; the inherent right which the God of na- to the warden in whom alone that power is placed. ure has given unto man. It rises above all constitutions, laws and rules on paper and parchment. Constitutions may prison was placed in the hands of the warden and the lessee imit and control rights, but does not give them; they are not the source of rights. Nor is there any necessity even in regulations as the warden and the Governor should adopt, the case under discussion, for depriving men of this great privilege, could we do so. Gentlemen say, and I believe it | is true, that the people of California have already peti ioned per annum. But no sooner than the bargain is secured, than Congress to prohibit the introduction of slavery into that ter- the les-ee is here every winter asking and besceching the ritory. Then, it would seem, they are capable of judging Legislature to remove these arbitrary restrictions, by which and acting for themselves in this matter. And if Congress should fail to prohibit them from enacting a law authorizing dollars more per annum to him, which he wishes the State the introduction of slaves, they would, perhaps, do it them- gracious'y to give him. The question is now for the State course they destroy the patient, by exciting that very selves. And I am sure that Congress will never pass a law to decide, whether we will return to the old system, of barthrusting slavery upon them. Then let us regard others just as competent to attend to their own business as we are to do it for them, and all will be well. It is said in favor of elties of which would make your hair stand on end, by rethis inhibitory power, that the ordinance of 1787 is set bind- moving those barriers in the way of absolute power, which ing on us. I do not regard it so; nor do I think it was in- the lesse is now asking; or whether she will not still adtended by its framers, to operate beyond our territorial ex- vance further by requiring the tessee to conform in all things to clear out. istence. No words of perpetuity were usud in the restrictive to the law as it now exists and by providing further for the section, and it would be inconsistent with the act of Con- better treatment of the prisoners, their education and reforgress, which declared "that the said State, when formed, mation. We will sec. shall be admitted into the Union upon the same footing with the original States, in all respects whatever." Now, if Indiana is on an equal footing with the original States, she is enacted in the organization of territorial government, north who had said he would not vote for Mr. Hannegan, but that It appears to ambiguous terms in the act organizing the ter- was worth, those senators who heard him boast afterwards all in that of Iowa; the assertions of gentlemen to the con- Mr. H. can judge. The intention of the foregoing is to leave trary notwithstanding. The word slavery, I believe, does the impression that I did not intend to support Mr. Hannegan. Mr. Landis was a model of integrity; whilst, for a not occur in either of the acts allusted to. By which we may if nominated. Such is not the fact. After receiving Mr. | benevolent heart and an open hand, he had few equals carelessly inserted, and, as a consequence, carries with it no port him if he received the nomination, and nothing that I restriction as applied to Indiana, stands upon a peculiar basis, instruation above quied. Yours, &c., yet we could burst the frail fetter (if it exists) to-morrow, and there is no power in Cong ess to rebind us. But, to the last view of this matter to which I shall call the attention of

prevail between the North and the South, more likely to be listurbed by this " fundamental compact," than by a declaratory law. Our Southern brethren go upon the principle that our constitution and the laws of the land, give them the right to take their slaves into those territo i s and hold them tomed supervisory control" over high ways, but deny his there. And this " provise" seems to go upon the same doe- having such control over the members. trine. It raises an implied presumption, and it is argued that without the enactment of this " proviso," (which would have to be done, if done at all, entirely by the North,) the people of the South have the right to immigrate their with their slaves; which we have clearly shown they cannot do. They are debarred from taking their slaves there by the common law-by the law of nations, and this seems to me to be suffi-

Remarks of Mr. Dougherty, of Booke, them that right, and not their Northern brethren-to this they must and will bow with submission. And this too, ought to satisfy the N oth. Declare the law-let it go forth to the

world that all may know and observe it. MR. SPEAKER: - I have not thought this discussion necce- I know that the idea of a dissolution of the Union is riditer, and I will give my reasons for it. First, because I be- and sounds well; but let me tel gentlemen that when the

achievements union and harmony have goined for us. But a "Cormans, July 28 1848. few years ago our confederacy consisted of thirteen little "GENTLEMEN :- I have delayed an answer to your com- States stretched along the Atlantic coast. Many of the most munication of the 11th inst, that I might have time for ma- prominent nations of Europe refusing to treat with us, beture reflection. This was due to you, to myself, to the sub- cause they knew little of us, and thought our commerce triect, and perhaps to the country. I have endeavored to con- fling and useless to them. Now our commerce whitens evesider the matter in all its aspects and consequences." (Now ry sea; we pour our inexhaustible stores in every mart; and ear the conclusion to which the eminent judge arrives.) our stripes and stars float in triumph around the world, " Resting upon the principles of the Constitution, as they have known, respected, and feared. Our mighty domain extendbeen judicially settled, the free States, by moderation, vigi- ing from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the silvery lance and firmness, may prevent the extension of slavery to lakes in the North to the gulf on the South, composed of the free territories lately annexed. Without the sanction of thirty great States, each greater than an empire, with our a law, slavery can no more exist in a territory, than a man can expansive territories, we present a vastness and extent of reathe without air. Slaves are not property when they are | country, compared with which, all Europe dwindles into innot made so by the municipal law. The egislature of a ter- significance. And if we are only true to our constitution, ritory can exercise no power which is not conferred on it by true to our ancestors, to corseives and to posterity, the hu- then did these passengers escape till they reached the human mind cannot conceive of the grandeur, magnificence and prosperity which awaits us in the future; and with the poet exclaim:

" Wide as our own free race increase. Wide shall it extend the elastic chain, And bind in everlasting peace, State after State-a mighty train." I shall vote against the recommitment.

COMMUNICATIONS.

California. S. Senator, cited by the gentlemen. It was the deliberate Messas. Entrops:-The following passage from Prescott's

from other indications here and elsewhere, that there is more to examine, reflect, and count well the cost, before turning It is thought that this is a fauitful theme-the theme of lib- Far better, in my opinion, would it be for our country, if erty; that they can sound the bugle notes of freedom, and these golden streams of wealth had flowed into the coffers of thrill the great American heart with such agitation and com- the Spanish Hidalea or the Mexican Don. With them gold motion, as will enable them, through the storm and confu- has wrought its worst work. Idleness, improvidence, crime, sion, to snatch some political advantage. This, I have no and poverty, have followed the golden era of Charles and oubt, is the intention of some. But the American people Philip of Spain. Where now are the millions paid for Inca's can distinguish between the substance and the shadow; they ransom to Pizacro? Where are the hundreds of millions have, in my opini n, already done so. I know that many sent by the early governors of Pero to the mother country? think this matter gave to the Whigs the late victory in the The Spaniard has it not; his poverty has become proverbial. great quadrennial game; I do not think so. They gained Spain has retrogaded in all that pertains to national prosthe victory by steahing our thunder; they took our journey- perity; and who, let me ask, does not ascribe it to the abun-

he thereby voted against it. It was the great love of milita- recent visit to this country, had not revived the confidence of ry fame that prevails in the American mind, that defeated his countrymen, in de incredutous by repeated disappointus. Our opponent was taken fresh from the glorious battle ment. But now these promises were realfields of victorious war; the renown which he had won upon ized-it was no longer the golden reports that they were to the blood-stained battle fields of Palo Alto, Resaca de la trust, but the gold itself, which was displayed in such profu-Palma, Monterey and Buena Vi-ta, captivated the mass of sion before them. All eyes were now turned towards the

But to the second point to which I wish to advert, name. "The broken sperdthrift saw in it, the quarter where he ly: that the resolutions of the minority of the committee, was to repair his fortunes as speedily as he had ruined them. claims for Congress a power which no government can or The merchant, instead of seeking the precious commodities ought to enforce, leaving the constitutional question out of the of the east, looked in the opposite direction, and counted on consideration. It is contended by members here, in support for higher gains where the most common articles of life comof that resolution, that Congress can lay just such restrictions manded so exorbitant prices. The cavalier, eager to win upon the people of these territories as may be thought advi- both gold and glory at the point of his lance, thought to find sable, and which shall be forever binding on the inhabitants, a fair field for his prowess on the mountain plains of the they shall have become a State. They hold that Congress "In a short time, that cavalier, (Hernando Pizarro,) saw ngainst sudden changes, by increase of clothing or

will consent to the removal of the restriction. It is said fell on the squadon, and compelled him to return to port and those territo ies during their territo ial existence, that will some time before he could pass the mountains, his company not satisfy these gentlemen. They are afraid that when the suffered greatly from scarcity of food. In their extremity, house slavery, or at some subsequent period change it so as many a cavalier spent his little savings to procure himself a

is forever obligatory on the former, there is nothing in it. pected prize, and hundreds, attracted by their success, piess to Indiana, settling under our laws and constitution, thereby the surface, has already been swept away, and those who folagrees to forever abide them, and consequently has no right low are to win their treasure by long protracted and painful

clear that they have the same power over other subjects in Such is a leaf from the history of Peru; and are the Anglorelation to the same objects; and upon the same principle, Saxons more enduring in their physical nature, than were hey can pass a law declaring that the inhabitants of a cer- the Spaniards of the sixteenth century? Read the writings tain territory shall never enjoy the right of suffrage unless of Prescott, and judge. How are the hundred thousand emithey shall own respectively one thousand acres of land, and grants, whom I imagine will reach California by next June, watching, anxiety, and frequent or continual inhalathat the State afterwards formed out of this territory, never to sub-ist? How many of these will realize that dream of could remove this odious restriction-a restriction enacted by wealth which has seduced them from their homes? I would It is a principle directly at war with State sovereignty, and tends the present exaggerated expectations of riches in Cali-

For the Indiana State Sentinel. pose such a restriction as is contended for be passed, ten, classes of Jeffersonville from being overrun, and driven away lifty, an hundred years roll away, the generation who enact- by competition of convict labor, many important restrictions

forms of government as may seem likely to secure their safe- 2d. They should not be worked at any mechanical pursuits ty and happiness. There are no such things as unalterable that come in competition with the mechanics of Jefferson- plenty of dried fruits and sweetmeats, a few glasses ville, but should be engaged in manufacturing pursuits. 3d. The lesee, nor any of his associates should have constitution. By what right do we do this? Surely, not by power to inflict corporal or other punishment upon the con-4th. The absolute and entire control of the police of the

was bound by the law, to conform himself to such rules and for the government of the prison. With these restrictions, the prison was leased for \$8,000 the trison lator would be worth some two or three thousand barity and cively, and reform our prison backward to the standard of those days, a bare recital of the unrecorded cru-

SENATE CHAMBER, Dec. 23, 1848. Messis Chopmans & Spann :- I observe in a communicaequally sovereign and unfettered. It is said that the re- tion, published in your paper, signed H. H. Barbour, the folstrictive feature of this ordinance has been frequently re- lowing: "The chai man, (Mr. Milliken) said he was one 36° 30'. In some of them it appears, in a hers it does not, his letter was satisfactory to him. How much his surrender citorial government of Wisconsin, but does not show itself at in open Senate, of his uniform and consistent opposition to infer that the prohibition was not much considered, was II.'s letter on the subject of slavery, I did intend to supweight in the discussion of this matter. And, although this have said in "open Senate," or elsewhere, will justify the JAS. P. MILLIKEN.

For the State Sentinel.

"His constituents of Wayne county will be glad to I think the good feeling and brotherhood which ought to learn that their worthy member "Sol," is this morning in his seat, exercising his accustomed supervisory control over the members" - Daily State Journal, Dec. 28, 1848. We are willing to accede to "worthy Sol" "his accus-

A MEMBER. H. R. Indianapois, December 28, 1848.

A GREAT COMMERCIAL QUESTION .- 1 trades nan is curious to knew whether the fact of a gentleman having "no tin," may not have something to do cient, without any triumphant in endiction from the north, with the answer he invariably gives-Not In-when The law which the civilized world has established, denies to ony one calls upon him with a bill !- Panch. to morrow, (Friday.) at 2 o'clock, P. M.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The Cholera. This scourge of the poor and intemperate has appeared in New York. It was brought by the packet among the emigrants on board from Bremen. Several died on the passage, several were seized and died after their arrival at quarantine, several resident attendants at the quarantine have been attacked, and some cases have appeared in the city of New York This is the substance of the details which we have alrendy published. A panic about a contagion is already beginning to spread, and, we fear, will spread widely, killing some with terror. Several newspapers are speculating upon the cause, not knowing now passengers leaving Europe in health, though cholera prevails there in some localities, should escape till they get upon our coast, where cholera had not previously appeared; and they attempt to explain it by supposing that the ship encountered, on the ocean, a current or region of infected atmosphere! And according to custom during every epidemic, contagion

and non-contagion are the subjects of controversy.

posing a current of infected atmosphere on mid ocean. " ought of sight of land." No poisonous atmosphere ever originated on, or travelled over, the surface of the ocean. Marine salt, consisting of soda and chlorine, or muriatic acid, and chlorine being the great Cash on hand - - 2,201 95 disinfecting agent, and the atmosphere of the ocean being well supplied with chlorine, we have good chemical evidence against such poisonous currents. We may add that animal or vegetable decomposition is not quite abundant enough in the ocean, to overcome the disinfecting power of the chlorine; and that such decomposition is very slow till such substances are thrown upon the shore. The land, not the ocean, is the generator of poisonous currents, and they could not travel far upon the ocean without being disinfected. Such currents may cross the ocean between continents, in the higher regions of the atmosphere, but not on the surface, within reach of ships. How American coast? They left a choleratic region, and therefore with the seeds of the disease, though in apparent health. They were the poorer classes of Germany, with vital energies somewhat reduced by the privations which the European poor have encountered for a year past. They were crowded in the steerage of a ship, and therefore at times in a tainted atmosphere, however clean and orderly the ship, and notwithstanding it was in the pure air of the ocean. They left a climate more uniform than ours, and from their departure to reaching our coast, were in a temperature with slight variation. But on approaching the banks of Newfoundland, they encountered its fogs. Aha! Fogs are produced by reduction of temperature, and always operate upon the animal system by reducing its temperature, or in other words, by debilitation. The eastern coast, from Cape Cod to Greenland, is often enveloped in fogs, in autumn, winter and spring; and they are probably produced by the current which sweeps across the northern regions of they give a just compensation for the use of the money, before the the continent, at a low temperature, acting upon the allovial evaporation. Sudden reductions of temperature eliminate disease; and hence people coming from infected regions, and therefore predisposed to disease, as yellow fever, or cholera, generally escape till they mon throat cutter, and turned him against us. Few voted dans supply of gold and silver derived from her Colonies. But reach our coast, and then are most frequently attacked in a sudden change of weather to a lower temperaviso;" almost every person that voted for him, believed that | "The splended promises held out by Francis Pizarro, on his | ture. The Boston fogs or "east winds," enough to shatter any nerves not made of pig iron, are the horror of all invalids, because, with systems already debilitated, they are less able than the healthy to endure debilitating causes. Hence if the passengers of the New York, from Europe, where cholera exists, were at all predisposed to this disease, they were placed. on reaching that fog, more powerful as we proceed north, in the very circumstances best fitted for its

Such then being the immediate cause of cholera in this ship, what does the fact suggest for prevention ! Warm clothing, warm lodging, avoidance of damp or fog-producing localities or habitations; precaution gious ? Yes and No. It is contagious in a poisonous almosphere, in places fitted, through debilitating causes to generate it. Hence if a choleratic patient should visit a damp or dirty cellar, crowded with inmates half starved, ragged, dirty, and especially intemperate, and should there be attacked, he would probably communicate it to all the rest, as he would the yellow fever, jail fever, plague, or any other disease of putrid character. They are in a cond tion for any putrid disease consistent with the season of the year, and will take the first that comes. In time of frost they will not take the vellow fever. Yet, if a patient under it should be placed among them, they would probably be attacked by jail, spotted, typhus, or any other member of the family to which yellow fever belongs. All fevers are essentially alike. If these people were thus exposed in a dry and otherwise healthy atmosphere, they would have better chances for impunity, though more exposed than the healthy, through their already debilitated condition. But the healthy, in a healthy atmosphere, thus exposed, would be in no danger of contagion. Attendants in hospitals are sometimes attacked, in the midst of prevention of poison immediately around the patient, as de- Of this Tract, 100 Seres is under Cultivation 100 thrifty Fruit Trees, bilitating and generating causes.

What, then, are the best preventives of cholera ! Clean streets, clean habitations; personal neatness, especially through bathing; free use of chloride of lime in streets, cellars, ships; precaution against any thing else; cheerfulness, courage, and avoidance of excessive mental action, whether in study, business or pleasure; especial avoidance of those turnpike grown parties in crowded rooms, and gorging with wines and heavy suppers. A pint of oysters, a cauvass back, or three pounds of venison, a few whips, a few custards, plenty of ice cream, a jelly, a couple of pounds of other confectionery, a bunch of grapes, of lock, a few more of Madeira, a dozen glasses of champagne, and a stiff glass of brandy and water to top off, is a supper that might bring on a sudden fit of the cholera. All disturbance of the digestive organs, whether emetic or cathartic, should be regarded as premonitory symptoms, and treated promptly. The best treatment of them is camphor to arrest spasmodic action, an astringent to check emetic or cathartic tendency, to divert discharges from the divestive organs to the skin, and friction of the skin to aid the action of steam or warm water. Some doctors will begin with an emetic or cathartic, in pursuance of their routine notion of first clearing the primal vial. Of emetic or cathartic action which is the very thing to be cheched. In nine in ten of choleratic pat ents, the immediate cause is not the engargement of the digestive organs with morbid matter. Its poor subjects, seldom having enough to put in, have no great loads

Keep clean, keep warm, and keep quiet, and you may set the cholera at defiance. Its great promoters are privation and tecror.

THE LATE JOSEPH LANDIS.—The funeral of our worthy, and universally respected fellow citizen, takes place this morning at 91 o'clock. The unfortunate accident which caused his death, we have previously mentioned. He died at an early hour yesterday, and the community has thus been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments. In private and in public life, here-none, certainly, superior .- N. O. Times, 11th.

The departments of the ex-queen in the Tuileries are now used as an in antry barrack, as is the ancient saloon of the nides-de-camp.

Married.

At the Carlisle House in this city, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, Mr. JOHN SLOAN of this city, to Miss Louisa M. Hulls, of St. Louis, Mo. [Accompanying the above we received the usual printer's fee in the shape of a fine large pound cake. We tender the parties our hearty congratulations.]

Died. On Wednesday last, Mrs. Josephine G., consort of Mr.

Thomas R. Case, of this city. The friends and acquaintance are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, (formenly occupied by the Rev. Mr. Beecher,) on 30 BRLS Carolina Tar, very low, by

Free Soil State Convention.

The Free Democracy in the various counties of the State are requested to meet immediately and appoint delegates to attend the Free Soil State Convention to be held on the 18th of January, in Indianapolis, to nominate a candidate for Governor and Lieut Governor. No time is to be last. As matters of importance to the Free Democracy will be discussed. it is hoped that where no delegants are regularly appointed, the friends of Free Sail will come up en masse,

CALVIN FLISTCHER, JAS SULGROVE. A. A. ACKLEY. B. S. NOBLE. PHILIF SPONABLE.

State Central Committee. N B. Papers friendly will please copy.

## THIRD QUARTEREY STATEMENT Of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

No. 35 Wall street -for the second term of Five years. Amount of first divilends and reserved fund, . . . . \$537,158 67 Amount premiums received from 1-t Feb. to 1st Nov. 1848, on account second dividend. - - - \$195,338 43 Amount received for sea risks, poli-We see no cause for alarm, though not doubting cies, &c. second dividend. - 1.940 70 that the cholera is in New York, and may visit Phil-Amount received for paterest on bonds and mortgages, &c. - 15,777 98 Annuities-balance, - - - 3,353 15 216,410 35

> \$753,568 54 DISBURSEMENTS. Losses and expenses, and paid for surrendered policies. - - \$71,261 03 ASSETS.

Cash deposited in the bank of New York, - 4,875 95 Bonds and mortgages on real estate in the cities of N. York and Brooklyn, valued at twice the amount loaned

thereon, - - - 475,287 19 Stocks of the State and City of New York, and of the United States, 194,102 99 Amount due from agents, 3,746-33 Amount remaining unpaid on half yearly and

expired, deaths and sumen-

quarterly policies issued previous to hist dividend, - - 2 093 20 --- 682 307 61 Increase of investments since Feb. last, 164,747 50 Number of policies issued from 1st of May last, 591 Whole number policies issued, 5597 For life, - - 3221 Less-cancelled, forfeited, and (For seven years, 890

> dered. - - - 133 / M. ROBINSON, President. SAMUEL HANNAY Secretary

For o h's periods 152

November 1st, 1848. J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, M. D. Medical Adviser at Indianap-

C. W. Capy, General Agent for Indiana. Indianapolis and Bellefontaine R. R.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. A amendments were made to the By L.ws, which it is believe will give more promptness to the construction of the work, and be more satisfactory to subscribers than our former regulations, as stock will yield a dividend, when subscribers elect to pay out their stock in full, without taking the four years credit. First. Any su scriber who has heretofore subscribed personal stock, either cash, labor, or materials, may pay the same out in full, at any time within six mon he from this time, by paying, (in-

or four years, or may at their option, pay cash in full of twenty llars, for each share. Second All subscribers who have retained, or who shall retain, the right of redemption of lands, may redeem the same at any time within one year from the date of the deed, by paying in cash, wenty dollars for each share of stock issued upon the lan Third. Land subscribers may redeem by paying the principal without interest, and subscribers of improved farming lands will not be accountable for rents. Fourth. Satscribers of lands who are dissatisfied with the origi-

cluding what has been paid) in cash, twenty dollars for each share

and new subscribers may either take the credit heretofore allowed

nal appraisement may apply to the President within thirty days from the time they shall be informed in writing of the appraisement for a re appraisement; and the subscriber may select one disinteres ed appraiser, and the President one, and the two shall re appraise the same, and if it shall be appraised at more than the former appraisement, or if the subscriber shall convey to the company, they shall pay the expenses, otherwise they shall be defrayed Fifth. The Treasurer is authorized to sell \$20,000 of the company bonds, to run five years, at a rate that will put the cash for which they are sold, at an interest of not exceeding ten per cent.

a lien upon the whole land fund, and upon the road as constructed, should be an object to our citizens who have money to invest. And as they are of the denomination of one hundred dollars, they will be accessible to all who shall apply in time. Sitth. The eastern termination of the line in this State has been ermanently fixed upon the Ohio line in Randolph rounty, on the rect route from Winet ester, Indiana, to Sidney and Bellefontaine, The prospects of the company for the construction of the work

per cent per annum. These bonds being perfectly secured, being

as an early day, are quite equal to the most cherished anticipations O. H. SMITH, President. December 9, 1818. (Journal, and Volks latt at Indpls, will copy and charge B. & Peru and Indianapolis italiroad.

detion of the superstructure, including all the work not embraced under existing contracts, ne-essary to complete the first division of the road between Noblesville and the Mudison and Indianapolis railroad ready for the iron rails. The plans of the structure, specifications and terms will be open three days previous to the day of I tting. The woole work to be completed on or before the first day of September next. Payments cash. Propositions, however, will be considered with reference to payments part cash and a part in stock of the company, in that roportion that may best suit the convenience of the contlactor.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS.

THE undersigned will receive scaled proposals up to and on

the third day of January next, for the construction and com-

In awarding the work preference will be given to stockholders. W. J. HOLMAN, F. COTTINGHAM, Committee.

Noblesville, Dec. 4, 1848. VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. Five Miles South of Indianopolis, and near the M.

and I. Rail Road. 240 Acres. hearing best cuitivated Froit A good Well of Water, besides a never

failing Spring. A good Frame Dwelling House, and Brick Smoke

House A Large and Commodous Frame Bara. TE vIIE uncleased portion of this Farm, being about 110 acres, is mostly well timbered with valuable Building and Rail Timber, and the whole Truct is of the best and most productive soil in the country. It ties sufficiently high and rothing. Its location is in a health yand pleasant neighborhood. Its proximity to the city and to the Rad Road, affords ready facility to carry its produce to any mar-The improvements are in tolerable good order-such as to enable a purchaser, with but triffing expense, to make the Farm at once The property must be seen, to be duly appreciated. Persons wish-

ing to purchase, will of course view the premises for themselves, so that a more particular description is deemed unnecessary. Persons desirous of examining the Parm, are referred to Jacob Turner, east of Indianapolis; to Mr. Dium, who lives on the premises, or for inforation, to Mr. T. M. Smith, of Indianapolis, or to the undersigned. I will sell the above described Farm at a price which, considering its advantages, will present an inducement to the purchaser, which he will sourcely meet with elsewhere in the county. It will be desirable o get half Cash in hand. The terms of payment for the remainder will be liberal and accommodating.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. TITE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Ex-Gov. James B Ray deceased, will on Thursday, the 11th day of January, 1849, in front of the Ray House, near the Court House, in the city of Indianapolis, offer for sale to the highest bidder, all the personal property of said James B. Ray, deceased, in Centre township, in Marion County, Indiana, consisting of the following articles, towit: one seit 12 vols. Hume and Smollett's England, Johnson's Digest, Peters' Digest, Conover's Digest Index, Russell on Crimes, 1 horse, I cow, and various other articles of personal property be-longing to said estate. And on the following Thursday, January 18th, 1849, will offer to sell at or near the residence of - McCurdy in Pike township, in said County, about nine miles north west from Indianapotes, the following personal property belonging to said estate, to-wit: I steer, 2 heiters, 1 plow, &c. Terms of sale all sums of three dollars and under, cash in hand, and for all ums over three dollars, notes at 6 months from date, with approved security, and without any re ief whatever from valuation or WM. SULLIVAN.

ppraisement laws. Dec 18, 1848. 60-3wis Administrator. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. MAILE undersigned, administrator of the estate of David Armen trout, late of Marion county, Indiana, deceased, will, on the Oth day of January, 1849, at the late residence of said decedent on Mi-sissippi street, south of Maryland street, in the city of Indianapolis, offer for sale to the highest bidder, all of the personal property of said David Armentrout decrased, consisting of two clocks, one bureau, one book case, two bedsteads, one cooking stove and furniture, and various other artic es of household and kitchen turniture :- lumber, shingles, brick, and a targe assort ment of carpenters' tools. TERMS OF SALE .- For all sums of three dollars and under, each in hand, and for all sums of over three dollars, a credit of six

with approved security, and without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws. December 23, 1848. 62 3wis SOLOM IN CRUSE, Admr. SHERIFF'S SALE. IN Virtue of a copy of decree to me directed from the clerk's D office of the Marion Circuit Court, I will expose to public sale, on the 4th day of January, 1849, at the Court House door in the town of Indianapolis, within the hours prescribed by law,

months from date will be given, on the purchaser making notes

the rents and profits for seven years, of the following real estate, Lot No. 9, in square 66, in the town of Indianago'is. And on failure to realize the full amount of said Judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Henry and Jacob J Ohr, and Jas. P. Drake, at the suit of Elizabeth Cost, Admr., &c. of

George Cost, deceased, and James S. Carper and Elizabeth Carper, his wife. CHARLES C. CAMPBELL, Sheriff Marion County. DISSOLUTION.

ness of our said late firm, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment. A. H. DAVIDSON, JOHN M. BRAMWELL The subscribers will continue in business under the firm of J. M.

Di vidson & Bramwell, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THE co-partnership heretafore existing between the sugeribers in the city of Indianapolis, under the name, style, and firm of

J. M. Bramwell & Co. are hereby authorized to settle all the busi

JOHN M. BRAMWELL, SOLON C. BRAMWELL. TO RENT. A N eligible store, including dwelling, on Washington street, shortly to be vacated. This is, for an enterprising merchant,

a good opportunity, as it will be rented low, and possession soon giver. It is also a stand, that, with proper ma agement, would command a large custom, local and transient. For particulars apply to GEO. A. CHAPMAN.

S. & W. MOORE.